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Stark County Law Library Association

May 2006

**The email address,
info@starklaw
library.org really
works! TRY IT!!**

BEGINNERS

National Center for Juvenile Justice

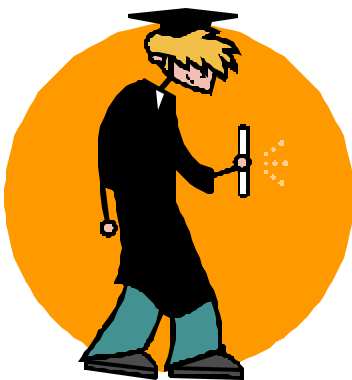
Founded in 1973, the National Center for Juvenile Justice <<http://ncjj.servehttp.com/NCJJWebsite/main.htm>> is a private, non-profit entity which is affiliated with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and is devoted to juvenile justice research.

Through research and technical assistance, the Center works to improve the justice system for children and families and has been a “resource for independent and original research on topics related directly and indirectly to the field of juvenile justice.”¹

The Center’s services are provided by three divisions: Applied Research, whose “goal is to provide problem-solving assistance to the nation’s juvenile and family courts and juvenile probation departments;”² Legal Research, which “conducts comparative analyses of state juvenile codes, model acts, national standards, and family law;”³ and Systems Research, which “provides policymakers, justice professionals, the media and the public with the most current statistical information available on children (as both victims and offenders) and the juvenile justice system.”⁴

The website provides detailed explanations of the Center’s many services and projects, but the most important aspect of this site is its extensive publications database that includes a variety of documents and reports prepared by the Center and other organizations. Publications are listed by title and topic. Topics include arrest statistics, delinquency, and minority youth. Other publications include the Center’s annual reports and some serial publications. Most documents are available on the site and may be downloaded in PDF format, except for the Juvenile and Family Law Digest, which must be ordered.⁵

In spite of the magnitude and growth of child and family caseloads, there are limited resources, public and private, devoted exclusively to understanding these problem and working toward their prevention and control. We are the only national, private research organization that has this subject matter as its only business.⁶



Keotag is a meta search engine that “queries a variety of tag sites and lets you preview the answers from one results screen.”

INTERMEDIATE

Search for Tags

An alternative to searching blogs for keywords is searching their tags. Last month we learned that keywords and tags are synonymous, so why use tags when lots of blogs, including ours, don't tag?

Searching keywords gives you a LOT of extraneous results, tags are more precise. In other words, a keyword may not be so key to the article, it may be more of a mention, but it would still appear on the results page of your search. When you search for tags you get the results that the author of the blog feels were its most important points!

Though most of the social bookmarking tools mentioned last month have their own search engines for tags, a better choice would be to use Keotag, <http://keotag.com/> a meta search engine that “queries a variety of tag sites and lets you preview the answers from one results screen on Keotag.”⁷

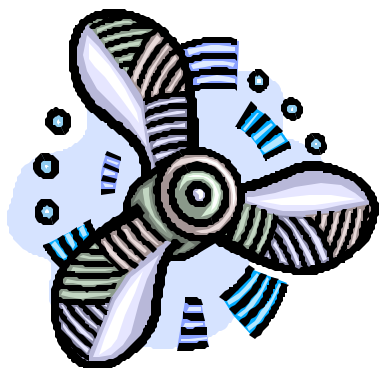
When you enter a search term it is best to keep it simple and concise since you are searching tags - not content. The resulting Keotag result page usually includes a Technorati graph showing how active the searches

have been for that term in the past month. You will also see a row of 15 - 20 icons for bookmarking services. When you mouse over an icon you will see the name of that service. Most will be familiar to you after last month's introduction, some are not so popular, but are included (I think) because they are more specialized and offer unique results. Unfortunately, some of the newer services, like Ma.gnolia, <http://ma.gnolia.com/> and some old standbys like Flickr <http://www.flickr.com/> and FindArticles <http://www.findarticles.com/> are missing.

Click on an icon and you will get a list of titles with links to blog entries. But you won't get the additional information you are used to seeing on result pages such as the excerpt, source, index date, or page size.

The site also includes a link page to add Keotag to your blog site, and two generators, one for tags and one for social bookmark links.

Keotag is very similar to its predecessor, gada.be at <http://gada.be/>, which you may find more user friendly. Give them both a try if you haven't already!



ADVANCED More Specialized Search Engines

The Public Library of Science (PLOS) is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a public resource.⁸ Their search engine at <http://www.plos.org/phpdig/search.php> provides a wealth of information.

The National Archives <http://www.archives.gov/> and its AAD (Access to Archival Databases <http://aad.archives.gov/aad/>) is another valuable source of hard to find information.

Of all documents and materials created in the course of business conducted by the United States Federal government, only 1%-3% are so important for legal or historical reasons that they are kept by us forever.

Those valuable records are preserved and are available to you, whether you want to see if they contain clues about your family's history, need to prove a veteran's military service, or are researching an historical topic that interests you.⁹

On March 17, the National Archives unveiled newly declassified databases of State Department docu-

ments from 1973 and 1974. The databases include the State Department's cable traffic from both years, non-cable documents for 1974, and withdrawal notices for those documents that remain classified.¹⁰

Scirus <http://www.scirus.com/srsapp/advanced/index.jsp> is the most comprehensive science-specific search engine on the Internet. Driven by the latest search engine technology, Scirus searches over 250 million science-specific Web pages, enabling you to quickly find the latest reports, peer-reviewed articles, patents, preprints and journals that other search engines miss.¹¹

The EnviroLink Network <http://www.envirolink.org/> is a non-profit organization founded in 1991. EnviroLink maintains a database of thousands of environmental resources and its search engine at <http://www.envirolink.org/advsearch.html?do=advancedsearch> allows the user to pinpoint geographically the desired data.

Several other good search engines come from:

- Science.gov at <http://www.science.gov/search30/search.html?searchMode=advanced>

FOOTNOTES

- GPOAccess (The US Government Printing Office) at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>.
- The EnviroLink Network is at <http://www.envirolink.org/>
- HighBeam Library Research at <http://www.highbeam.com/>

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ “Overview.” NCJJ. 12 April 2006. National Center for Juvenile Justice. 12 April 2006. <http://ncjj.servehttp.com/NCJJWebsite/whoarewe/howeare.htm>.
- ²⁻⁴ “Research Divisions.” NCJJ. 12 April 2006. National Center for Juvenile Justice. 12 April 2006. http://ncjj.servehttp.com/NCJJWebsite/whoarewe/who_divisions.htm.
- ⁵ Steinke, Matt. “Great Sources - From InSite.” Moritz Legal Information Blog 4 April 2006. The Ohio State University. 12 April 2006 <http://moritzlegalinformation.blogspot.com/2006/04/great-sources-from-insite.html>.
- ⁶ “Introduction.” NCJJ. 13 April 2006. National Center for Juvenile Justice. 13 April 2006. <http://ncjj.servehttp.com/NCJJWebsite/main.htm>.
- ⁷ Calishain, Tara. “Keotag—Meta Tag Search with Preview.” ResearchBuzz #369. 21 March 2006. http://www.researchbuzz.org/2006/03/keotag_meta_tag_search_with_pr.shtml.
- ⁸ “About PLOS: Mission and Goals.” PLOS - Public Library of Science. Creative Commons Attribution License. 21 April 2006. <http://www.plos.org/about/index.html>.
- ⁹ “About the National Archives.” The National Archives. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. 21 April 2006. <http://www.archives.gov/about/>.
- ¹⁰ Burr, William. “National Archives Releases New State Department Document Databases from the Mid-1970s.” National Security Archive. 21 April 2006. National Security Archive 2006. <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB188/index.htm#paper>.
- ¹¹ “About Scirus.” Scirus: For Scientific Information Only. 2006. Elsevier. 21 April 2006 <http://www.scirus.com/srsapp/aboutus/>.